CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers for sale very low for cash:

1000 lbs. loaf SUGAR,	Cordials, assorted,
Brown ditto,	Port Wine, supr. quality,
Coffee,	Madeira, do. do.
Gunpowder Tea,	Old Holland Gin,
Imperial do.	Jamaica Rum,
Alspice,	Cogniac Brandy,
Pepper and Mustard,	Sup'r chewing Tobacco,
Nutmegs and Cloves,	Small plug do.
Mace and Cinnamon,	Cigars, superior quality,
Goshen Cheese,	Phosphorus Lights,
Salpetre,	Violin Strings, assorted,
Indigo and Alum,	Copperas,
Irish Potatoes,	Cocoa Nuts,
South Snuff,	Filberts and Palm Nuts,
Maccoboy do.	Soft shell Almonds,
Seidlitz Powders,	Raisins, (bunch,)
Essence of Peppermint,	Fresh Currants,
Antique Oil,	Ginger,
British do.	Hair Powder,

With a large assortment of TOYS.

☞Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase Confectionaries by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. The wholesale price of Candies is 35 cts. per pound.

Fayetteville, October 27, 1830. §99 3t.§

☞Money Lost.

LOST a few days ago between Fayetteville and Hugh Malloy's, Esq., Robeson county, a small parcel or package of *MONEY* containing about $29. There were five five dollar bills and a very ragged two dollar bill, the balance in Treasury notes. The finder shall be handsomely rewarded by leaving it with the Subscriber, living on Raft Swamp, Robeson county, or Mr. Dillon Jordan, Sen., Fayetteville.

HUGH LAMON.

October 29, 1830. §99 2w.§

BOOKS! BOOKS!

25,000 Volumes of Books.

Cheap Books & Stationary.

TURNER & HUGHES,

AT the North Carolina Commission Bookstore, two doors above the Post-Office, Fayetteville-street, Raleigh, are now receiving, in addition to their present Stock, a large and very general assortment comprising an extensive variety in the various departments of LAW, MEDICINE, THEOLOGY, MISCELLANY Plain and FICTION; also, English, Latin, Greek and French SCHOOL BOOKS of every description; together with a large assortment of STATIONARY and FANCY Articles.

Fashionable and Sacred Music, both vocal and instrumental; a large collection of Drawings, Prints, Engravings, Caricatures and elegant water colored Paintings; gilt-edged, perfumed and plain writing Paper, of various qualities; Drawing and Morocco Paper, Osborn's superior water colors; Lead Pencils and Crayons, Slates and Pencils; Japan, Red and Durable Ink, India Rubber; Desk, Pocket and Cork Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Black Sand, Quills, Sand Boxes and Letter Stamps, Rogers' best Razors and Razor Straps, ditto Pocket and Penknives; self-sharpening Silver Pencils; Silver Pens, Silver mounted Spectacles; Walking Sticks, Gig and long riding Whips; Paper Hangings, Flowered and bordering Paper; Fire and hearth Screens, Pasteboards, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of BLANK BOOKS, suitable for Clerks of Courts, Registers, Sheriffs and Merchants, Memorandum Books, Copy and Cyphering do.; Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books, plain and fancy work; Albums and Common place books.

They have just received a few copies of the *Token and Atlantic Souvenir*, for 1831, embellished with splendid engravings and replete with interesting literary matter. Also on hand, the Works of the late THOMAS JEFFERSON; Scott's Family Bible, in 6 royal octavo vols. printed on fine paper and well bound. This work is offered at the reduced price of $15; and if three or more copies are taken, the price will be reduced to 14 dolls. per sett; Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, splendidly bound; Clarke's Commentaries, &c. &c.

All new Books received as soon as published. They have also, frequently for sale, old and rare Books that are to be procured but in few stores.

In the Law department, their collection is very extensive. The Theological department is also very general, having taken great pains to procure standard works for each denomination of Christians. They invite the attention of Instructors of youth, to their stock of Classical and School Books, as no exertions have been spared to make it complete. Indeed, such a general and extensive variety of elementary Books, in every branch of popular and scientific education, possessing for the most part, a high degree of excellence, cannot be found in the catalogue of any Book seller in the State. They feel, however, no disposition to boast of this, as they have only availed themselves of the advantages which have come in their way, being the authorized agents of some of the most enterprising publishers and dealers in the Union.

Gentlemen of the Bar, those in the study and practice of Medicine, public, private and social Libraries, Academies and Schools, and those who purchase to sell again, will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, with all articles in the Book and Stationary line, including all the publications printed in this State. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. If the article ordered is not on hand, it shall be procured either in the City or from the North, with all possible despatch, and at a price never exceeding that at which it sells in the Northern market.

Persons at a distance desirous of forwarding orders will have a convenient opportunity for transmitting them through their Representatives in the Legislature.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

TURNER & HUGHES have also on consignment, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold at Public Auction during the approaching session of the Legislature. Among these, are many valuable and rare Works.

☞This will be the time to get bargains, as they will be sold, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. *Save the Cash then to purchase Books, as such another opportunity may never again be offered in this City.*

Raleigh, October 19, 1830. §99-3t§

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

Strayed.

BROKE loose from my wagon, on the night of the 19th October, about 7 miles from Fayetteville, on the road leading to Cheraw, a sorrel *HORSE*, with a flax colored mane and tail. Said Horse is about twelve years old, and blind of one eye. Whoever will return him to me at my Stable in Fayetteville, will be suitably rewarded.

GEORGE R. FERGUSON.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has for sale a pair of well matched cream colored *HORSES*, well broke, and gentle in harness, five years old.

GEORGE R. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, October 28, 1830. §99 2w§

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DALLEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES.

ALL of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks, [sians,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circas-
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6-4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
Do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dresses
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

New Books.

THE Subscriber is now opening, and will keep for a few weeks, directly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, an assortment of *BOOKS*, on various subjects, which will be sold as low for cash, as they can be afforded by any other Bookseller in the Southern country.

A. SALISBURY.

October 19, 1830. §96tf.§

Court of Requests. Dobbs v. Snickerton.—In this case Mr. Charles Hugh Snickerton, appeared before the Commissioners upon summons, to explain why he had refused to pay the sum of one shilling and ninepence, alleged to be owing and due by and from the said Charles Hugh Snickerton to Mary Dobbs, spinster.

Mary Dobbs having been duly sworn—

"Now Mary Dobbs," said the Chief Commissioner, "let us know—"

"I beg pardon, your worships," said Mary Dobbs, "I am usually called *Miss* Dobbs."

"Pooh, nonsense, woman!" said the Chief Commissioner.

"No nonsense, if your worship pleases," said Mary Dobbs.

"But it *is* nonsense," said the Chief Commissioner "for if I were to call you *Miss* I should *miscall* you. Why you must be at least *fifty* years old?"

"*That*, may it please your worship, is quite *irreverent* to the question," said Mary Dobbs—at the same time curling her under lip, and looking down her nose as if to see whether the lip was sufficiently curled for the due reproof of the Chief Commissioner.

"Well," said the Chief Commissioner, "let your name and age be what they may, will you be kind enough to let us know how Mr. Charles Hugh Snickerton got into your debt?"

"By the *perushal* of *puppylar nuvvles*," replied Mary Dobbs.

The Chief Commissioner seemed to be puzzled; and looked inquiringly at Mr. Charles Hugh Snickerton.

"*Poplar novels*, she means," said Mr. Charles Hugh Snickerton; "she keeps a shop wot's called a *liberhary*."

"O, very well; and you acknowledge the debt do you, Mr. Snickerton?" said the Chief Commissioner.

"Not a bit of it," said Mr. Snickerton, and having so said, he laid his hat down upon the floor of the court, stuck his thumbs into the arm-holes of his yellow-waistcoat, and went regularly into his defence thus:—"Miss Mary Dobbs and me has been acquaintances time out of mind, you'll please to understand. Very good. So whenever I goes by she's *liberhary*, in Seven-dials, I looks in with a 'How d'ye do, Miss Dobbs?' And says she to me, says she, 'Pretty well, thank you Mr. Snickerton; how do *you* do!' —Just so. Very good. Well—stay let me see, where *was* I?—Oh! and so it went on, day by day; and sometimes of an evening I'd drop in, and take a dish of chatter-water with Miss Dobbs."

The Chief Commissioner here inquired of Mr. Snickerton what he meant by *chatter-water?*

Mr. Snickerton explained that he meant *tea;* and he then resumed his defence.

"Well—let me see, where was I?—Oh, about the tea—for I'm desperate partial to a dish of tea, you'll please to understand and, though I say it, Miss Dobbs makes as nice a dish of tea as any lady going. So with that there was a good deal of talk between me and she of course; and more than once, twice or thrice she said I was particular welcome to the perushal of any of the pop'lar novels on she's shelves. And with that I took up a foo of 'em sometimes one, and sometimes another—for I'm desperate given to reading the best of every thing you'll please to understand; which I always returned 'em dooly and trooly, as clean as a pink—leastways as clean as I had 'em from she. So you know, upon this, I thinks to myself thinks me—for I am a bachelor you'll please to understand, leastways I'm a *widower*, which is all as one in a regular point of voo, for any thing of that; and thinks I to myself thinks me—the books are quite *in the family way*, and it'll all come right by and bye. But howsomever I was mistaken in respect of all that there, for so it happened—you'll please to understand—that I was called down to Dartford, in Kent, so short I had'nt time to say good bye to Miss Dobbs; which I stayed there three weeks, and when I came back, Mrs. Trumbler, my landlady, says to me, says she, 'What do you think?' says she, 'Nay,' says I to she, 'I don't know what to think;' and with that she would'nt tell me; but I"

Here the Court began to manifest signs of impatience, which Mr. Snickerton perceiving, cut short his defence. "Why, then, the long and short of it is," said he, "that Miss Dobbs said to every body, says she, '*Snickerton's a sneak!*' and with that, in my hurry, I happened to say, '*Molly Dobbs is a devil!*' And that's why I'm pulled up here this day to pay for the perushal of books wot I thought was lent to me for *love*—and so I verily believe they was."

"Upon my honor and ferocity, gentlemen, it was no such thing!" said Miss Dobbs.

And the Court ordered Mr. Snickerton to pay the debt instanter upon pain of imprisonment.

Advantages of Wars.—Notwithstanding the hundreds of battles which have been fought, the hundreds of thousands of lives which have been lost, and the hundred millions of treasure which have been squandered away in the contests between France and Great Britain, it would be difficult to point out any important advantage which either party has gained, to compensate for the loss of all this blood and wealth. Their relative position is exactly the same that it was three hundred years ago. They have alternately lost and gained a few colonies scarcely worth retaining, and which have, indeed, generally been restored as the price of peace; but no permanent advantage has been obtained by either party. Their power is so well balanced, that neither of them can ever hope to gain the ascendancy, though they may reduce, and repeatedly have reduced each other to the verge of ruin. It is rather singular, that even in the last war, the French and the English, in spite of all their victories, were the two powers who gained the least; the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, all came out of the struggle with an accession of territory—while the French lost all that they had previously obtained, and the English added five hundred millions to the national debt.—*Liv. Times.*

The Man that wished for death.—The habit of avoiding personal danger, or the instinct that leads to the preservation of life, is so strong, that persons who are resolved on suicide, sometimes conduct themselves in a very ludicrous manner, under the fear of that death which they are desirous of procuring.

We have heard a story of a countryman, who had made up his mind to "shuffle off this mortal coil," and only waited till he had settled in his mind the most comfortable way of dying. Not being able readily to agree with himself on this important point, he informed a neighbour of his, whom he met with an axe on his shoulder, that he was resolved upon death, and would take it as a great favor if he would assist him in the accomplishment of his purpose. His neighbour being willing to humour the candidate for a change of worlds, told him that he was just going into the woods to chopping, he would fell a tree upon him, and put an end to his life with very little trouble.

"I'm very much obliged to you," said the weary of the world, "and shall consider myself bound to you for life. I'll go and be killed directly."

Accordingly he followed the axeman to the woods. A tall tree was chosen and he was directed where to stand, so as to receive the full force of its fall. He fixed himself on the spot, folded his arms, and prepared to wait the event. The chopper began to lay on with vigorous blows, while the death's candidate kept his eye upon the top of the tree, to see when it would fall. He stood very composed for a while; but at length began to appear uneasy, and not perfectly satisfied with his prospects. And while the axeman seemed to him to redouble his blows, he kept winking and winking, he thought he perceived the tree begin to nod, and that the next moment would be his last. The cold sweat began to issue from his skin, his limbs trembled—he could stand it no longer! He took to flight and never looked behind him until he had got at least forty rods, when he ventured to stop. He was pursued by the axeman, who on coming up, asked him why he ran away.

"Oh," said he, "I was afraid if I staid there I should be killed."

"I thought," returned the chopper, "you came on purpose to be killed."

"Ah, true," replied the man with great simplicity, "but I forgot that. O how I tremble! If I'd staid there a minute longer, I should have been a dead man. What a crash it made when it fell!"

"Crash! why the tree is standing yet. I merely chopped with the head of the axe."

"With the head of the axe! do you say? O you cheating rascal! but I'll never trust you to kill me again, I'll be hanged if I do."—*N. Y. Const.*

Stage Incident.—As the Medway Accommodation Stage was stopping this morning to deliver a passenger opposite Orange Place, the horses took fright, and ran with great fury down Washington street; they did not stop until they were thrown upon the pavement near the north-west corner of Faneuil Hall.—There were six passengers in the stage, two of them females, who were all taken out uninjured, although greatly alarmed. The horses ran more than a mile; the streets were thronged with foot passengers, and the stage was driven frequently on the side walk; it came in contact with a wagon opposite Boylston Market, and dashed it to pieces; it upset a chaise opposite Avon Place, but fortunately no one was in it. We are happy to learn that there was no damage done to life or limb. An eye-witness informs us that the horror of the spectators, as the stage dashed by them, was immediately converted into unceremonious laughter, at hearing one of the lady passengers, as she descended from the coach ask immediately for her *bandbox.*—*Boston Transcript.*

FROM THE CHEROKEE PHENIX.

Many of the people of the United States, who think with Mr. Forsyth that the Cherokees are *poor devils*, may perhaps be surprised to learn that among them there are several societies for the spread of religion and morality, and what is still more astonishing, the chiefs of these people, "who grind the faces of the poor" and "keep them under, in poverty and ignorance," that "their avaricious propensity may be gratified," generally take the lead and support them by their example and contributions. They have Missionary societies, Tract Societies, Sunday School Societies, Benevolent Societies, Book Societies and Temperance Societies. It was only the other day we had the pleasure of being present at the formation of a Missionary Society, the constitution of which we insert below. We wish success to every effort intended for the spread of true religion in this nation. We hope the people will feel the importance of doing something for themselves. Let us show the world that we are not so degraded as to prove the truth of Mr. Forsyth's contemptuous words: or if we are, we will manifest a strong desire to arise from such a degradation. Such a desire we found was apparent, among the people at the formation of the Society of which we are speaking. They gave their mite freely.

The following advertisement is copied from a Dutch Newspaper:—"After a short illness, died, yesterday morning, my wife, leaving behind her three infant children. In the hope that her pure soul is with God, I beg to inform my customers that my stores will be as well furnished as formerly, having confided them to the direction of my principal clerk, a man extremely intelligent, and as well versed in business as the deceased herself."

The last number of the Illinois Intelligencer is accompanied by an extra of thirty-two pages containing a list of almost eight thousand tracts of land in that State, upon which the taxes are due and unpaid, principally owned by residents of other States. Should the taxes, interest and costs remain unpaid, says the Intelligencer, the lands described, or so much of such tract as will pay the amount of tax and costs, will be sold on the first Monday of January, 1831, at the Auditor's office in that town. The lands thus sold, can be redeemed at any time within two years, by paying into the Treasury double the amount of the money for which they were sold. Land owned by heirs, at the time of sale, may be redeemed at any time before the expiration of one year from the time the youngest of said heirs shall become of age.

Passion.—What is more unpleasant, and what so much derogates from the character of an amiable, beautiful, or accomplished woman as to behold her in a passion?—For a young lady to become enraged at the misdemeanor of a servant—or because her milliner failed in executing her commands in proper season—or that her dress did not precisely suit her taste—or from any other trifling motive; at once discovers the want of amiability, as well as of sufficient strength of mind, to suppress her temper. Such a one would never be selected as the partner of a sensible man—such could never kindle exalted admiration, true respect, or genuine love. I do not wish to applaud those tame beings who have not a sufficiency of spirit to resent an insult or to uphold an opinion against the obstinacy of some jackanapes fop—nevertheless all this might be done in temperate language, and with such a diffident bearing as is the true characteristic of a delicate female.

Dr. Franklin says:

Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse,
E'er *Fancy* you consult—consult your *Purse.*

FOREIGN.

Norfolk, October 26.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We have again the satisfaction of acknowledging the receipt, by the fast sailing regular trader *James Cropper*, Capt. George C. Gary, of very late and (what in the present posture of Continental affairs, cannot fail to be) important intelligence from the scenes of Revolution in Europe.

Capt. G. sailed from Liverpool on the 14th Sept. and with his usual friendly and polite attention, has furnished us with a series of London papers to the 13th and Liverpool to the 14th inclusive, the last dates being six days in advance of our advices by the fleet ships of the New York lines.

These papers (which cast our comparatively diminutive sheet into a deep shade) embrace details of immense volume and no little interest, touching the revolutionary drama which is now being presented on the continent of Europe, the *denouement* of which, from the present foreground, must be most portentous to those gigantic powers who have heretofore given a tone and direction to the affairs of our trans-Atlantic brethren. Nor can we be indifferent spectators of those events. We must learn with satisfaction, that England, Austria, Prussia, the King of the Netherlands, and the King of Wurtemburg, have recognised the legitimate rule of the people's King in France, by renewing the credentials of their ambassadors at his Court, that a similar sanction is momently looked for from Russia, and that the Kings of Spain and Naples, who, from their near affinity to the deposed monarch, would naturally make them the most reluctant to the measure, would find powerful considerations not to deliberate too long, as to the course which circumstances must eventually force them.

But, notwithstanding the tolerant spirit in which the new order of things in France seems to be regarded by many of the neighboring sovereignties, the papers assure us, that there is not so much cause for satisfaction in the temper and tendencies of domestic parties. Many enlightened Frenchmen, it is said, have expressed and continue to express, great uneasiness as to the course which French politics appear to be taking. Most of the liberal Journals, (say the latest English dates) and all the ardent part of the population, express great distrust in the present Chamber of Deputies, and are very clamorous for a new election. It is supposed that the disaffected would desire to render the Government still more republican, and still to weaken the Executive power, by urging upon the Chamber the abolition of the Peerage. As an evidence that this is really a prevalent doctrine, a quotation (for which we have not room to day) is given from the *Journal des Debats* of 10th Sept.—a paper which was zealous and warm in its applause of the late glorious revolution.

The Revolution in the Netherlands.—The spirit of hostility to the existing dynasty hourly increased.—The separation of Holland and Belgium was the rallying cry.—The interesting details, from the Brussels papers under date of 9th and 10th Sept. occupy many columns—they contain animated appeals to the patriotism and courage of the people to sustain their rights at all hazards, declaring that they are the strongest party—that the government has lost all moral power—that it is on the people's side—that the army is nothing—for the Belgian soldier will not shed the blood of his brethren.—All the provinces are declared to be in insurrection, the towns and garrisons only excepted, and that their's was a constrained obedience. As the States General were to assemble in Brussels on the 13th Sept. it was supposed no decisive events would occur before that was accomplished.

Cotton and Flour.—Our commercial friends will observe, by reference to the extracts below, that *Cotton* had suffered a slight decline—while bread stuffs had advanced a shade in the English market.

The affairs of the Netherlands (says the Liverpool Times of 14th) are as much embroiled as ever. The Belgians insist on a dissolution of the Union with Holland, and a separate legislature, and demand that the only bond of connection shall be a common King. The King has issued a conciliatory proclamation, promising the redress of all real grievances, but it is doubtful whether this will produce any effect. The people appear determined to have a separation, and as the army is very much divided, being composed of about equal proportions of Dutch and Belgians, it will scarcely be in the power of the King to prevent it, though by timely concessions he may preserve the Royal authority of his own family.

Yesterday, (says the London Times of Sept. 11th) we received the Paris papers of Wednesday, which contain articles confirmatory of the pacific intentions of the Emperor of Russia towards the new Government of France. It is indeed, stated that M. Pozzo di Borgo has received despatches, stating that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is preparing new credentials to be sent to him along with the official recognition of the new Government. The prohibition against the admission of French ships bearing the tricolored flag into Russian ports has been withdrawn.

Austria and Prussia.—The Times announces the important fact of the actual recognition of Louis Phillippe, King of the French, by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. The recognition by both these powers was on its way to Paris via Berlin. Count Lobau, the new French Minister, has been most graciously received by the King of Prussia.

...ing to letters of the 3d inst. from ...ons of insurrection have also appear... as in the Prussia towns on the Rhine, FAI... of revolution makes as yet but a sorry fi... The disturbances at Leipsic occurred on the ...ht between the 2d and 3d instant, but did not last more than three hours, having been virtually put down within that time, by the prompt interference of the prince and the military.

France and Algiers.—The large ships of the French expedition against Algiers, with the exception of a few frigates; corvettes, &c. are about to return to France on the approach of the autumnal equinox, which renders it impossible for them to lie in the African ports. Eight sail of the line, 14 frigates, and other vessels will be dismantled, and 3 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 2 corvettes, and 4 brigs will remain in observation in the little road of Toulon.

The trial of Polignac and the other Ministers will commence before the Chamber of Peers in October.

Le Voleur.

Spain.—Some late accounts have been received through France, from Irun, which certainly show the unsettled state of the public mind in that part of Spain. In the capital every thing remained tranquil, and without any appearance of disturbance. The public authorities, in many situations, were afraid of exercising their power, lest the feelings of the people should be irritated. Orders had been issued for driving back, if possible, the emigrants returning from France; but it was not dared to execute them, not merely on account of the popular feeling but lest the French government might take umbrage at the proceeding.—*Obs.*

The ex-Royal Family of France.—The period for which the ex-Royal Family will remain at Lulworth Castle, or even in England, is not yet known, and the exiles themselves say that it is quite uncertain, and depends upon circumstances which they cannot control. It would seem, however, from their movements and arrangements, that they anticipate a residence here of some little duration. Charles keeps much secluded, and seldom ventures beyond the precincts of the park. On Monday he proceeded for the first time, on a shooting excursion with the Duke of Angouleme, and accompanied by one or two of their attendants, and Mr. Hyde, the steward to Mr. Weld. The preserves are in good order, and afforded the party much sport, although they are not so well stocked as before the ravaging *battues* of the Duke of Gloucester during his residence at the Castle.—The Duke of Angouleme shoots almost daily; he and his father have taken out the proper certificates.

Dorset Chron.

Paris, Sept. 5.

The king has appointed the Prince of Talleyrand Extraordinary Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Britannic Majesty.

Moniteur.

The Liverpool Markets, Monday, September 13.

Cotton.—The *Cotton* market has continued in a dull state throughout the whole of the last week, and the prices of most kinds are a shade lower. The sales (of which 2000 American have been taken on speculation) amount to 9070, bags, consisting of 4230 Bowed at 6¾d. to 7 5-8d chiefly at 7d. to 7¼d for middling fair to good fair; 1420 Orleans 6¼d. to 8d. chiefly at 7d. to 7½d; for middling to good fair; 930 Alabama and Mobile 6¾d to 7¾d.; 110 Sea Island 13d. to 15½d.; 100 stained do. 7¼ to 9¾d.; 580 Pernambuco 8¾d. to 9d.; 580 Maranham 8d. to 8¼d.; 780 Bahia 8d. to 8¼d.; 40 Egyptian 9d to 9¼; 60 Demerara 8¼d to 9¼d.; 30 Barbadoes 7¼d. to 7 3-8d.; 10 West India 7d.; 40 Surinam 8d., and 160 Surat at 5 3-8d. to 5¾d per lb. The imports are 7503 bags.

Cotton Market, Monday Evening, Sept. 13.

The demand for Cotton has been very limited on Saturday and to-day, the sales being only about 3000 bags for the two days. Prices have a tendency to decline.

Liverpool Corn Market, Monday, September 13.

The day being fine, we had less activity in the trade last Tuesday than at the close of the previous week. The weather has subsequently (with the exception of a day or two) been very unsettled, and this, with the probability of the new Wheats coming to market in soft condition, has caused an active demand for old, and an advance of 2d to 3d per bushel on last Tuesday's prices has been realized. Some further purchases have been made of foreign on Irish account, and two or three large parcels of American Flour, have beentaken on speculation: for this article an advance of 1s. per brl. is now demanded. Little new Grain has yet appeared at Market, for a small lot of Wexford, of middling quality, 8, 9d has been obtained: and some superior English has brought 9s 9d per 70 lbs. The late rise in the value of Oats rather checked the demand for this article at the early part of the week; it has, however, revived, and they are to day 1d per 45 lbs. dearer. In the other articles of the trade little has been stirring, and we do not vary our quotations. The duties have this week increased 4s per qr. on Wheat, and 1s 6d per qr. on Oats, Barley and Rye.

In the important agricultural district between York and Scarborough, the great mass of the Corn is yet uncut. The crops, however, of Wheat and Barley look most excellent, and will no doubt yield abundantly, but the weather continues unfavorable. During the last fortnight, cold and wet have almost constantly prevailed, which must necessarily protract the harvest to a late period. In the North and East Riding markets, corn continues to fall in price.

Leeds Int.

"Hamburg papers to the 4th, announce that Count Lobau, Ambassador Extraordinary from France to the Court of Berlin, was presented to the King of Prussia, on the 30th Aug. (another account says the 1st Sep.) on which occasion he delivered a letter from Louis Philip, announcing his accession to the French throne. Both accounts agree in stating that the Count was received in the most flattering manner, and received an invitation to dine with the King. It is further stated that he was presented with a rich diamond snuff-box, and that, in addition to these gracious marks, he was invited to attend the review, which is to be held near Bradenburg. This intelligence is the more important, as the conduct of Russia towards France, was fully known to the King of Prussia at the time."

French Chamber of Deputies, Sept. 4.

—— Cochrane, the late Governor of the English Island of Dominique, claimed payment of a debt resulting from advances made by him to the French authorities of Guadaloupe in 1801.

The Committee proposed the sending this to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies.

General LAFAYETTE: I support the proposal made to you by the Committee. I shall profit by this occasion to make some brief observations on an important subject relating to French commerce (marked attention.) The recognition of the Republics of South America has been made by the United States. England, after some hesitation, decided on recognizing them. Up to the present time this recognition has been delayed in France by certain proceedings. I know that the present Government is occupied concerning this recognition; I shall profit by the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to request him to inform the Chamber as fully as he is able of what Government intends to do.

M. Mole, Minister for Foreign Affairs: I thank the Illustrious General for giving me this opportunity of explaining myself on this point in the presence of the Chamber. Government has decided this question, which, I must say, had heretofore been deferred too long. The King has ordered me to write to our agents with the American Governments, and those of these Governments who are now here, to state that he is ready to recognize the existence of these Governments, and to treat concerning our commercial interests with their agents charged with full powers [from all sides, "excellent! excellent!"]

The recommendations of the Committee were then adopted.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the Pacific at New York furnishes Liverpool papers to the 17th September.

FRANCE, internally, is tranquil,—all disturbances were subdued, and the march of the government was uninterrupted.

It was rumored generally that the Chamber was about to be prorogued; but the latest extract from the Messenger des Chambers discredits the rumor. The appointment of *Talleyrand* an ambassador to London is confirmed; it excited the general surprize, and we may say disapprobation of the leading Journals of the French capital.

THE NETHERLANDS constitute the object of chief interest just now. The convocation of the States General, the proclamation which preceded it, the speech with which the assembly was opened by the King, together with the extracts we make from Belgian papers, will prove how great was the excitement, and how full of difficulties and perils the questions there agitating. The separation of Belgium from Holland seems to be eagerly demanded by the Belgians, and not much resisted by the Dutch. Antwerp, however, remonstrates to Prince Frederick against such a separation, as fraught with evils; while at Amsterdam the idea of Holland and the Netherlands being governed distinctly from each other, though by the same sovereign, seems to be favorably received.

In England the occurrences of the Netherlands appear to be looked upon with considerable apprehension. Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 12th says—

"We do not consider this to be a question which at all resembles the late agitation in France. It is not a matter of purely national right amongst the people themselves, which they have an exclusive interest to settle, and a perfect liberty to adopt. It is no such thing; all Europe has a concern in it; for if such a severance be once effected, and Belgium declared an independent state, the repose of all countries will be immediately endangered, and war instantly kindled on the continent.

"Flanders is at once the key to Holland and to the Rhine, and the people of the Netherlands are bigots in their attachments to the French. These provinces are the barriers of Prussia and of the Rhenish States, and if in any future war they should admit the French into their garrison towns, all Europe might soon be over-run, as in the time of Bonaparte, and might speedily see another confederation of the Rhine to forge chains for all Germany, and to convulse the world from one end to the other. We hold it to be the duty, therefore of the King of the Netherlands to refuse this separation; and if he cannot prevent it by conciliatory measures, it must be prevented by force. Let the condition of the people of Flanders, so far as they lie under any civil restraints, be improved. Give them relief in taxation, with a liberal hand; unshackle their commerce, and sacrifice no part of their industry to the Dutch. Give them, if they want it, and can understand it, trial by jury, and let them enjoy a perfect liberty of the press. But these provinces can have no right to erect themselves into an Independent State. They never were in such a condition; they always have been the appanage of one kingdom or another. They have been the provinces of Spain, the provinces of Austria, and they are now a portion of the Netherlands and Holland; but they can have no right to endanger the common repose of Europe, by affecting an exclusive and independent sovereignty."

This language expresses, it may be, the sentiments of the English government, and probably that of the other allied powers; and confidence in being supported by these powers doubtless influenced the firm expression of opinions in the speech of the King We have given the comments of the London Courier on this speech and other occurrences, as they may be considered as having something of a demi-official tone.

That great principality, the *Duchy of Brunswick!* had risen in insurrection against its chief and driven him from his throne! He had, as will be seen by an extract under the Dover head, taken refuge in England. Hamburg and Leipsic had also been exposed to disturbances, which appear to have been unpurposed popular tumults, excited by the sort of vague agitation which the revolution of France has imparted to much of the population of Europe. The organization in both these places of the civic or national guard had restored order, though not without bloodshed.

Concerning SPAIN, we find little that is definite. The collection of Spanish exiles and others on the French side of the Pyrennees had excited the attention of the French government; which, in order to satisfy Europe of its honest intention not to interfere with the affairs of other nations, had ordered these assemblages to be dispersed: thereby, says the Times, only anticipating by a little the purposes of these Spaniards, who knew "that there were two sides to the Pyrennees, and did not mean to remain on the French side." We give such extracts as appear of any interest.

In ENGLAND, little of importance was doing. The King was at Brighton, where he was remarkable for his plain and unceremonious manners and conduct. A great public dinner was given to the *Duke of Wellington* at Manchester, which attracted the more interest as it was expected that the noble Premier would take that opportunity of stating his views on the great questions of foreign politics, then pending, and especially of refuting the imputation which had been earnestly revived, of his having abetted Prince Polignac in the mad course which led to the downfall of the French dynasty. So strong and general was this expectation, and so great the interest felt on the occasion, that the Courier employed expresses who were to bring to London, a distance of 190 miles, in time for its publication on the 14th, the account of the proceedings at Manchester, on the evening of the 13th. The Duke, however, disappointed every body: for he made a few short and common place remarks on his health being drunk, and said not one word of politics.

Mr. Huskisson, of whose untimely and shocking death an account will be found among our extracts, had it is said, just been offered, and had refused, a place in the cabinet, unless he could carry his friends into the ministry with him.

FROM THE COURIER, OF SEPTEMBER 15.

Extraordinary Meeting of the States General of the Netherlands —By the arrival of the *Batavier* from Rotterdam we have received the Dutch papers of Monday, with a letter of the same date from our own Correspondent at the Hague, enclosing us a copy of the Speech delivered on that day by the King of the Netherlands on opening the extraordinary Session of the States General. This speech does not, of course, display fully the views which the King himself entertains of the desire manifested by a portion of his subjects, for a separation between the Southern and Northern States, but from one or two of the expressions we should be led to conclude that his Majesty has no strong personal objection to the proposed measure, although he declares that it must be a difficult task to reconcile the claims of a portion of his subjects with his desires for the happiness of all, and the obligations he has contracted towards different parties.

DOVER, SEPT. 14.—Arrived the *Sovereign* steam vessel, from Calais, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick, his Secretary, and one servant, who appears the only domestic in charge of his Royal Highness's carriage, which did not appear overburthened with baggage, having been obliged to quit the Duchy of Brunswick in great haste. His Royal Highness landed at one o'clock on the quay, under a salute from the guns at the heights, where the Royal Standard was immediately hoisted, and went to Wright's Hotel, where he continued until six, when his Royal Highness left Dover for London, saluted as on his arrival.

From the best information we have been able to collect upon the subject, it appears that great dissatisfaction had been expressed for some days on the score of taxation, but nothing serious was apprehended until the night of the 6th inst. The Duke had gone to the theatre, and during his stay numerous bodies of the people were collecting in different parts in the route from thence to the Palace, but although there was much murmuring, no act of violence took place until his Royal Highness had quitted the performance and was on his return to the Palace, when his carriage was attacked and stones and other missiles, and loud cries of "No taxes, no taxes," were heard every instant. The Duke reached the Palace in safety, but the clamor still continuing, Gen Hartsburgh was despatched to head the Guards, but he found that the soldiers were more inclined to assist than molest the populace, and after every persuasion had been used, and which continued through the night, the Duke is stated to have left the palace with his aid-de-camp, believed to be a Frenchman, and rather obnoxious as such to the Germans, and placed himself at the head of the troops; but the insurrection increasing, and several shots having been fired, one of which killed the horse of the aid-de-camp, the Duke was under the necessity of fighting his way through, particularly as the Palace had been fired by an enraged mob, and was burnt to the ground. His Royal Highness and the Aid-de-camp were separated in the affray, the former making the best of his way to Hanover, and from thence to Ghent and Calais; whilst the latter, having procured a fresh horse, succeeded in reaching Hamburgh, where he embarked on board the *William Jolliffe* steam vessel on Saturday last, and reached Gravesend yesterday evening. Upon his Royal Highness landing here, he expressed great fears for the safety of his favorite Aid-de-camp, which were happily relieved by a gentleman named Rutherford, who came passenger in the *William Jolliffe*, and happened to be at Wright's Hotel when the Duke arrived. It is thought that the Duke's horses, and several parties of his suite, left Brunswick to come to England, as soon after the insurrection as possible.

Opening of the Liverpool & Manchester Rail Road, and death of Mr. Huskisson.—On Wednesday the 15th, the most splendid preparations having been previously made, the Rail Road was opened by an excursion in nine carriages, containing many of the most distinguished persons in England. After passing 17 miles of the road, the foremost cars were stopped to take in a fresh supply of fuel. Several gentlemen descended from the different carriages, and after walking on the road for some moments, were preparing to return. Amongst the number was Mr. Huskisson; he approached that part at which Mrs. Huskisson was sitting, when he caught the eye of the Duke of Wellington. A recognition immediately followed, when the Duke extended his hand, which Mr. H. advanced to take. While in the act of shaking hands, herald sounds announced the approach of the Rocket Engine, on the opposite rail: a cry of danger was instantly raised, and Prince Esterhazy was helped into the carriage. Mr. Huskisson remained outside, and several voices exclaimed 'come in,' 'take care Mr. Huskisson.' The unfortunate gentleman became flurried, and rapidly caught hold of the door, but unhappily in endeavoring to ascend he missed his footing, and either fell or was thrown down by the door, and on falling to the ground, part of his person extended on the other rail, and the Rocket, going at the rate of 24 miles an hour, came up at the instant, went over his leg and thigh, and fractured them in a most dreadful manner. The entire was the work of a moment. An instant previous, he was in the full possession of health and spirits, he now lay bleeding and mangled before his friends! To pourtray the scene that followed, would be impossible. The sufferer was with difficulty raised and placed in a carriage, and, accompanied by Mrs. Huskisson and one or two friends, carried to the house of the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, vicar of Eccles, where every assistance was rendered him. Mr. Ransom, an eminent surgeon of Manchester, was shortly after in attendance, but although amputation was first tho't of, it was afterwards decided against, it being feared that the operation would cause the immediate death of the patient. Towards evening he became more calm, and we understand, had sufficient strength to make some additions to his Will, and was also sufficiently composed to receive the Sacrament. On the night of the 16th he expired. Thus has perished by a violent death in the comparative vigor of life, a man whose name has been associated with principles that will go down to posterity—whose wisdom enlightened the council, and whose eloquence illumined the senate. His loss is a public one. The Empire looked up to him, and the day it was considered was not far distant when the helm of some of our important national departments would answer to his able guidance: His talents were of a commanding order, and the private excellence of his character, attached to him a circle of warm and devoted friends. To Liverpool his bereavement will be long and deeply felt—introduced to it by the lamented CANNING, he at once obtained the suffrages of an influential constituency which he preserved by a high and honorable Parliamentary career. The manner of his death adds to the severe affliction, and must form a mournful epoch in our annals.

Liverpool Advertiser of 16th Sept.

Liverpool, 17th Sept. 1830.—The sales of Cotton last week were on a limited scale, only 9100 bales having found buyers, viz:—110 Sea Island, 13 a 15½; 100 Stained, 7½ a 9¼; 4540 Upland, 6¾ a 7 5 8 20 a 8; 1420 Orleans, 6½ a 8; 930 Alabama, 6¾ a 7½; 1950 Brazil, 8 a 9; 150 West India, 7 a 9½; 40 Egyptian, 9 a 9¼; 150 East India, 5 3-8 a 5½.

The quantity offered during the week, was considerably more than the demand required, and the sales made were at a reduction of 1-3 per lb. from the previous currency; about 200 of the Uplands were on speculation, and the import of the week was 7000 bales. Thus far this week, the business has been equally limited, and the sales for five days past are 4200 bales, at the decline noticed.

From the New York American.

The Paris papers have amused their readers with a pretended letter from the Dey of Algiers to his former subjects, which, as it may amuse our readers too, we translate:

The Dey to his Subjects at Algiers.

NAPLES, 20th AUGUST, 1830.

Before embarking for Europe, I was permitted to choose the country to which I wished to go; I made no choice but embarked. You will think that strange; so do I: perhaps a little silly—so do I too. As I had never been to sea, I asked many questions which excited the mirth of the sailors. I had always believed that the sun went to bed in the ocean, and that the moon was a fish: you perceive your Dey was no great astronomer. One day at dinner, they served up some stuffed *Sardines* of exquisite flavor. I ate of them once—twice—and asked for them again at the desert. "Whence," said I to the cook, "do these *Sardines* come." "From Naples," was the reply.—Whereupon, I told the captain I was resolved to go to Naples. This fancy, which you will think as you please about, rendered about one-third of the voyage we had already accomplished, useless. The joke was not bad: I am still laughing at it. As on account of my beard and my misfortunes I enjoyed a certain degree of consideration, the principal cabin was left for my use. First I travelled it backwards and forwards lengthwise; then crosswise; and then diagonally—a very amusing occupation, when one strikes one's head against every angle, and one's shins against each projection. During these cabin walks I constantly thought of you; for you must regret me very much—do you not? No more taxes on your asses, your camels, and your women; no more distributive justice to be applied to the soles of the infidels, who now walk about equal with yourselves. One idea consoles me—is it indeed true that Bourmont is an infernal traitor? God and his prophet rule it so; you will then regret me less. I have boxed up my women in pine cases with this inscription upon them in latin, *Pasa Piano*, which in Turkish means *very fragile*. It was a French woman to whom this discovery is due. But let us speak of Naples, where I was bundled ashore with my pipes, my slippers, and a dozen emigrant Turks. It is almost Algiers again: a sun hot enough to crack the stones; the men filthy, religious and robbers; the women robbers, filthy and religious; the priests less religious, more expert robbers and more filthy. Places were hired at ten francs a head to see me pass; it is little less than the ordinary price for a place to see a Jew hanged. This is very flattering to me. I was only robbed in passing from the landing place to my hotel, of my snuff box, my watch, my poinard, my pipe and an English razor. I went to complain to the *Cadi*, who, in congratulating me that I had not been robbed of more, took from me a superb Cachemire, a present to me from a suitor who knew my inflexible integrity. After eating a dish of stuffed Sardines, my first concern was to ask after the health of the King of England. They told me he was dead. Then I inquired about the King of Naples; he too they said was dead. I trembled for Don Miguel; and without venturing a question about him, I said "and the King of France!" "He is dethroned," was the reply. Dethroned! Oh! Mahomet, how great is God, and how insignificant are Kings! See how Providence rules. Two sovereigns are placed face to face—to the one she gives forts, batteries and harbors to defend himself; to the other ships, cannon and flames for the attack. What is the result? Within a few days of each other, the one crosses the Channel with as little parade as a box of Cheshire cheese; and the other is eating stuffed *Sardines*, at the hotel Coglionati, in Naples I prefer my lot. What think you? You understand a joke. In consequence of my political opinions, I have been compelled to shave my whiskers and to read only the *Piedmont Gazette*. They even talk of baptizing me at an approaching ordination. Adieu.

HUSSEIN.

An account is given in a late Liverpool paper before us of a trial of carriages on the Manchester Rail Road. One engine drew several vehicles, in which there were a lady and gentlemen passengers to the number of 130, exclusive of the persons employed about the machinery, at the rate of 24 miles an hour. The following passages from the description of this ride may amuse our readers:—

"Many thousand spectators were assembled on the sides of the road in the vicinity of Manchester; the opposite side of the Irwell was one dense mass of human beings."

"There is a constant succession of interesting objects. At one moment you are dashing through dark and gloomy caverns, with fragments of rock hanging over your head, as if they were ready to fall and crush you to atoms. Anon, you find yourself flying, as it were on the wings of the wind, over the surface of a lofty embankment, over the precipitous sides of which you almost shudder whilst you glance. Now you dart under bridges and then over viaducts. Next through cuttings in the bowels of the earth, the buildings on each side of the road appearing far above your head, as if tottering to their fall. Then you again sweep for miles over a level country, and enjoy the rich luxuriance of the extended prospect.

"Travelling by locomotive engines is certainly the pleasantest mode of land carriage we ever experienced. You and your fellow passengers are not shaken and jolted together as you are in or on stage coaches. Nor is the noise, notwithstanding the fuming and fretting, and rumbling of the engine, so great as that caused by the rolling of a heavy vehicle on the turnpike road. You may carry on conversation without elevating the voice above the tone you use in familiar discourse. You may read with as much comfort as if you were sitting in your arm chair, or stretched on your sofa. The act of writing cannot, however, be performed so easily as that of reading, though a person with a steady hand might manage to scribble even on a carriage drawn or propelled by a locomotive engine. The velocity at which you are whirled along is scarcely perceptible, if you fix your vision on distant objects to the right or to the left: but if you fix your eyes on the ground at the side of the carriage, the speed at which you are sweeping over the surface of the rails is instantly perceived, and, when the vehicle is rushing forward at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles in the hour, the sight of the ground fleeing from beneath your feet almost makes the head giddy."

Letters from Singapore to the 26th of March have been received. Much activity prevailed in trade. For British goods, however, there was but a slack demand, and it was expected that but little goods of English manufacture would be taken this year by the Chinese, although it was understood that the consumption was rather increasing in the interior of China, especially cotton yarn. The Chinese gave a very alarming account of the ravages of a most extensive conflagration, which had occurred at Canton just as they were leaving, and which has destroyed a vast quantity of property. It was computed that not less than 14,000 houses and shops had been burned down, as the conflagration lasted many days, the efforts of thousands of people proving wholly abortive in putting a stop to the ravages of the fire. Trade at Canton was in consequence suspended.

London Paper.

EFFECTS OF CANALS.

FROM THE ROCHESTER DAILY ADVERTISER.

Our mills now make over 2,000 barrels of flour per day, and can make 3,000, containing, with two more now building 70 runs of stone—wheat abundant at 94 to 96 cents, pouring in from 60 to 80 miles south and west; 200,000 bushels this year from Ohio, of quality, also much pot and pearl ash, and other produce. Within the last 20 days, we have sent $50,000 in cash, into Ohio for produce. This seems to be the natural market for cashing it, from Southwestern New York, and the Western Lakes, destined to New York and Montreal, and it must inevitably be done here *almost wholly*, as this is the angle or turning point of water conveyance to both, with equal convenience of transport to and daily advices from each; giving the choice of a domestic foreign market up to the *moment of shipment*. The *choice* enables us to pay the *highest price that either will justify*, while a place turning only to *one*, can pay only what *this will warrant*.

Our wholesale trade has recently grown to be very extensive and fast increasing, reaching through our natural wheat region, and all along the Western Lakes, quite up to Detroit; and since the farmers in our interior have, by the two last good crops, and the lessons of prudence taught by the prior bad ones, become freed from debt, and consequent dependence upon their neighboring retail shops, their cash takes here for wheat, comes back to us in due time, in support of a now rapidly extending trade.

Mechanics and day laborers find full employ; cash is plenty; dwelling houses filled, and more wanted. Some Eastern families of respectability recently arrived, and intending to settle, have passed on West or returned back, for want of dwelling houses here for their accommodation; yet let it be noted, that no encouragement should, therefore, be derived for building small tenements as formerly; the dwellings now wanted are of the better sort, worth from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per year, and it is hoped none inferior to such will be erected, but there is no question that a dozen more of such dwellings well located, would pay a good interest. The village is full of people and increasing.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, 18th October,* 1830.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th inst. has been received at this Department. In answer to the inquiry it contains, as to the time when the British West India ports will be opened to our vessels, under the late arrangement, I have to state that it is expected by this Government, that that of Great Britain will, without delay, take the necessary measures to that effect, upon the receipt of the President's Proclamation of the 5th inst.

I am, with great respect, your obedient serv't,

M. VAN BUREN.

WM. H. ELLIS, Esq.
Collector, New Haven.

General Washington.—The Watertown Register says: It is a fact, not generally known to Americans, that the father of this country held the office of Marshal of France, under Louis XVI., at the same time that he was performing here the duties of Lieutenant General in the Revolutionary army. He was created Marshal, to enable him to command Rochambeau, who in rank was a very old general, and could only be commanded by a Marshal of France. On a picture presented to him by the Earl of Buchan, was written: "To Marshal General Washington."

CAT-*astrophe.*—A night or two ago, a gentleman in the upper part of the city was aroused from his sleep by hearing, in the apartments below, the noise of persons opening and shutting the room-doors, and rummaging the drawers and pantries. Being disposed to be prepared for attacks of midnight marauders, he had for a long time kept a loaded fowling-piece in his bed-chamber. This he got down and placed ready for action. He then felt around for his tinder-box, with a view of throwing a little "light upon the subject." Such, however, was the humidity of the tinder, or possibly his trepidation upon the occasion, that his efforts to excite a flame were for some time fruitless. At length, he "struck a hasty spark" which happily proved successful. His next step was to seek out the disturber of his repose and of his goods and chattels. He gently stole his way into the kitchen, and as he entered, he observed the shadow of some one sitting on the outside of one of the windows. He raised his piece, with desperate aim, and "blazed away." A body was heard to fall heavily, but no sound or moaning succeeded. Though almost "in puris naturalibus," he did not hesitate to fly to the street door in pursuit of the friendly aid of the watch; while his wife whose apprehensions were excited to the utmost, cried "murder!" from the upper window. A watchman came; and after an anxious and painful search, there was presented to their fearful and astonished eyes, the lifeless corpse—of a monstrous grey Tom Cat.

N. Y. Gazette.

Accommodation.—In Ireland, at the election of 1826, a challenge having passed between two of the candidates, the Sheriff, with genuine Milesian courtesy and gentlemanly feeling, adjourned the election to enable the candidates to settle the affair.—We are not quite sure that the Sheriff did not second one of the candidates; but the duel was fought, and neither party having been wounded, the business of the election was resumed, as if nothing out of the usual way had happened.

Lafayette was offered by the First Consul a place in the Senate, when that body was created: but as is well known, he declined, and resisted all advances towards arbitrary establishments, and has lived to enjoy his noble consistency, after the emperor and empire have crumbled into dust.

On Bonaparte's triumphant return from Italy, he was generally sought, and large entertainments were given him: at one of these, Madame De Stael, resolved on a tilt with the conqueror of Italy, asked him in the midst of a large listening circle, whom he considered the greatest of women, dead or living? He smiled, and answered, 'she who has had the most children.'

"*Wit.*—The Duchess of Marlborough pressed the Duke to take a certain medicine, saying with her usual warmth, 'I'll be hanged if it do not prove serviceable!' whereupon Dr. Garth, who happened to be present, exclaimed, Do take it then, my Lord Duke! for it must be of service, one way or the other."—*Walpole.*

John Q. Adams, a candidate for Congress.—By the annexed extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, published in the Plymouth (Mass.) Memorial, it is made certain that the Ex-President will, if elected, take his seat in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Of his election there can be no doubt; indeed, there will probably be no opposition.—

"*Quincy, October* 15, 1830.

"If my fellow-citizens of the Dirtrict should think proper to call for such services as it may be in my power to render them, by representing them in the twenty-second Congress, I am not aware of any sound principle which would justify me in withholding them. To the manifestations of confidence on the part of those portions of the people, who at two several meetings, have seen fit to present my name for the suffrages of the District, I am duly and deeply sensible."

The New Orleans Price Current of October 9th says, the weather continues dry and dusty, otherwise favorable to out door business. The epidemic has not subsided; the arrival of many strangers within the last week has contributed to its continuance, and notwithstanding the lateness of the season, is very malignant in appearance. The Mississippi continues at the same stage, twelve feet below high water mark.

Awful.—The Mauch Chunk Pioneer says it is reported that Mrs. Royal lately shot three Editors in Kentucky. We don't believe it—but they do say that she *pumpkinated* one shockingly in Ohio.

We understand that the celebrated runners Kate Kearney and Polly Hopkins have been sold by a gentleman of this city for [illegible] dollars, to a gentleman of the North, for the Long Island Course. Their loss to the turf will be a cause of much regret to the Southern Sportsmen.—*Rich. Compiler.*

South Carolina Silk and its Manufacture.—We have in our possession a pair of silk stockings, the material of which was raised by Miss Harriet Winn of Winsborough in Fairfield District, and knit by that young lady's own hands; which every one to whom we have shown them, pronounce particularly beautiful. They certainly are beyond any thing that we had formed of the perfections which this interesting culture had reached in South Carolina. It is almost impossible to distinguish them from the finest specimens of woven hosiery, and they entitle our fair friend to very great praise for patriotism and ingenuity. Such a specimen in our opinion settles the practicability of silk cultivation in our State.—*Camden Journal.*

Gross Ignorance.—The following conversation took place in the Court of Sessions a few days since, on the trial of Haskins. A principal evidence against him was one Geo. Phelps, a colored man, but we imagine the Jury must have had some stronger evidence than the answers elicited from this poor wretch, to induce them to convict the accused:

"Do you recollect what you swore to in the Police Office? No. Did you swear? I do not know, only they tell me. Did you kiss the bible? The witness here pointed at the bible, which lay near him, and asked, do you call that 'ere a bible? He was told it was—Well, then, said he, it was a hymn book I used. Question: Why do you think so? Answer: Because it was shorter than that 'ere book. Did you ever see a bible before? I did, but it was twice as large as this. By the Court—what becomes of a man when he dies? When he is dead he is dead.—But what becomes of the wicked? I don't know. If you murdered a man, what would become of you hereafter? I guess I'd be hung. Were you ever in a church? No.—*N. Y. Eve. Jour.*

In New York a lady never takes the arm of a gentleman, unless he is a relative, or one to whom she is about to be married. To be seen arm in arm, is to say "we are engaged," at least such is the construction adopted by this fastidious people. The ladies, therefore, in general, are forced to shun the ordinary familiarities of polite behaviour, to avoid the imputation of their being engaged to every man in whose company they may happen to be, and to prevent the disagreeable report of a match having "fallen through," in which they might be supposed interested, from the bare fact of their having tolerated civility. A slight touch of the elbow of a lady, intended as an auxiliary when crossing a gutter, treading a broken pavement, or stepping over a thimbleful of water, constitutes the prescribed homage of a New-York beau. This prudish custom of affected reciprocal reserve must be prejudicial to the *politesse* of the place.——It repudiates the characteristic ease and elegance of good breeding, and maintains an awkward distinction in mixed society: gentlemen are compelled to "keep at their distance," and ladies are rendered foolishly timorous to escape the *on dits* of officious observers.—*Athenæum.* [This reminds us of a story of a young lady, who, walking with a gentleman, stumbled, and when her companion, to prevent her fall, grasped her hand somewhat tightly, 'Oh Sir!' she simpered, "if it comes to *that*, you must ask my pa!"]—*Globe.*

Only Necessary Qualification for a Wife.—A few days ago, not ten miles from Almondbury, a young lady, accompanied by an elderly gentleman, went to a certain parish church for the purpose of being married; at which place a number of persons who knew their intention, assembled and informed the clergyman that the lady was not of sound mind. Upon this the clergyman asked her if she could count ten? The lady immediately counted to twenty without erring, and the clergyman proceeded with the marriage ceremony.—*Leeds Mercury.*

It is stated, in the Paris Annales de Chimie, that a few pinches of flower of sulpher thrown at short intervals upon the coals or wood burning in the fire place, will speedily extinguish the most raging fire in a chimney. A wet cloth should be hung before the fire place. A pound of sulphur has effectually put out, in a few minutes, a fire in a tall chimney, when the flame rose three or four yards above the top.

Fable.—"What is the use of thee thou gnarled sapling?" said a young larch tree to a young oak.—"I grow three feet in a year, thou, scarcely as many inches; I am straight and taper as a reed, thou, straggling and twisted as a loosened withe." "And thy duration," answered the oak, 'is some third part of a man's life; and I am appointed to flourish a thousand years. Thou art felled and sawed into paling, where thou rottest and art burned, after a single summer; of me are fashioned battle ships, and I carry mariners and heroes into unknown seas.'

The richer a nature, the harder and slower is its development. Two boys were once of a class in the Edinburgh grammar school; John, ever trim, prepared and dux; Walter, ever slovenly, confused, and out. In due time, John became Bailie John, of Hunter square; and Walter, Walter Scott, of the Universe. The quickest and completest of all vegetables is the—cabbage.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1830.

Example for Subscribers.—Dr. Benjamin Palmer, of Bloomfield, Ohio, the other day paid up all arrearages for the Keene, N. H. Sentinel, and also *seven years in advance!*

A great deal of interesting Foreign news will be found in our preceding columns.

The Legislature of North Carolina will meet on Monday week. An interesting session is anticipated. The everlasting subject of Banking, the election of a Senator and a Treasurer, and the University, are among the most important measures which will certainly come under consideration. The deep interest felt by Gov. Owen in the cause of Internal Improvement, is a guaranty that that subject also will be presented to the Legislature in a prominent light. May we not hope that the repeated and earnest recommendation of an experiment of a Rail Road from this town to Campbellton, will prevail at this session?

On the late visit of Gov. Owen to Elizabeth City, the citizens of that place offered him the compliment of a public dinner, which he politely declined, in consequence of indispensable public engagements.

Census of Person County.—Whites, 5,447; Slaves, 4,432; Free persons of colour, 148—Total, 10,027. The population in 1820 was 9,027.

Statement of the population of Granville County, on the first day of June 1830, furnished by the Deputy Marshals, Messrs. Daniel and Beasley.

White Males,	4,631	
Do. Females	4,797	
		9,428
Male Slaves,	4,493	
Female do.	4,628	
		9,121
Free colored Males,	368	
Do. Do. Females,	391	
		759
Total population in 1830,		19,308
Do. in 1820,		18,222
Increase,		1,086
Of the present population, there are deaf and dumb Whites,	9	
Slaves,	2	
		11
Blind Whites,	8	
Do. Slaves,	8	
		16
Aliens,	8	
Lunatics,	9	

The white population has increased in ten years 798; the black only 50.

Charleston, S. C. contains 30,289, inhabitants. In 1820, the population was 24,780, being an increase of 5,509.

PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH CENSUS OF THE CITY AND LIBERTIES.

City proper - - -	80,[illegible]
Northern Liberties - -	28,383
Southwark, &c. - -	58,487
	167,680

The remainder of the county will be published in a few days; which, we understand, will be about 27,000 more, making an aggregate of 195,000 in the city and county.

If the statement be correct that the whole population of the city and county is 195,000, the increase in the last ten years has been 58,000—in twenty years 83,000—in thirty years 114,000—an increase which is, perhaps, more rapid than is desirable, if due regard be had to solidity of improvements, and the proper formation of moral and intellectual character.

Philadelphia Gazette.

Pennsylvania.—The following is a correct list of the Representatives from this State, in the next Congress:

Joel B. Sutherland, Henry Horn,* John G. Watmough,* Joshua Evans, *William Heister,* *David Potts, Jr.* Joel K. Mann,* John C. Bucher,* Henry A. Muhlenberg, Henry King,* Peter Ihrie, Jr. Samuel A. Smith, Philander Stephens, James Ford, Lewis Dewart,* Adam King, William Ramsey, T. Hartley Crawford, *Robert Allison,** George Burd,* Andrew Stewart,* *T. H. M'Kennan,* *Harman Denny*, John Gilmore, Richard Coulter, *John Banks.**

*New members. Anti-masons in *Italic.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Ohio.—The Wheeling Gazette, of Saturday last, received yesterday, contains the latest information which we have of the course of the Ohio Elections. The following particulars are extracted from it; "From the partial returns which we have received, we have but little doubt that M'ARTHUR, the Clay candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of upwards of 7,000."

"Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. WHITTLESEY are re-elected, as also the Clay candidate in the district represented by Mr. BARTLEY, who has declined a re-election. There will then be in Congress but two members from Ohio, who will support the President in his enmity to the Protecting System and Internal Improvements."

"From the accounts already received, in the Ohio Legislature there will be a majority of from 15 to 20 in favor of HENRY CLAY.—Last year the majority was 12 for JACKSON."

A letter from the Postmaster at Shawneetown, Illinois, announces the painful intelligence of the death of the Hon. JOHN MCLEAN, one of the Senators in Congress from that State. He died on the morning of the 14th instant, after a painful illness of one week.

Senator of the United States.—By the Burlington Free Press of Friday, we learn that *Samuel Prentiss*, now Chief Justice of Vermont, was on the first ballot, elected a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, vice *Dudley Chase*, whose term expires. The votes were—

For Prentiss,		120
Hutchinson,	29	
Palmer,	60	
Bradley,	4	
Scattering,	5	98
Majority for Prentiss,		22

Mr. Prentiss, as we have reason to *know*, is clearly and unequivocally opposed to the administration.—*N. Y. American.*

JOHN RANDOLPH IN ST. PETERSBURG.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

As this extraordinary personage has been deputed to represent the American people at the Court of Russia, the public, without doubt, have some curiosity to learn whether, in fulfilling his high functions, he is likely to elevate or depress our national character, in the view of foreigners. The information detailed below, is communicated to us *from an intelligent and highly respectable source and cannot be doubted:*

"Upon the arrival of the Concord, a large number of Americans, English, and Russians, proceeded to the English Key, about six o'clock in the evening, to witness the landing of the new American Minister. They waited in vain for a long time, and finally retired. The steam-boat in which he disembarked from the Concord, was lying alongside the Key, with the American ensign at the peak, and as the crowd withdrew, rumors of an unfavorable character to Mr. Randolph were universally circulated, which were carried to the ears of the Empress. At length Mr. Randolph made his appearance from the cabin, and after commissioning a gentleman attached to his suite to procure a carriage, he took his seat upon the quarter deck.

His dress was quite slovenly, and he wore a large white hat, much too large for his head, which he kept in its proper place, by means of a huge bandanna handkerchief stuffed between his forehead and the front part of his hat. One of the first merchants in St. Petersburg, who resided near by, on witnessing his lonely appearance, went on board of the boat, and invited Mr. R. to his house. Mr. Randolph rose as the merchant approached, and taking off his hat, stood bowing and talking earnestly for some minutes, beating the deck vehemently with his cane at almost every word. The merchant looked astonished and uneasy. When the carriage arrived, his baggage was placed in it, and he proceeded to a hotel.

A few days afterwards Mr. Randolph rented a spacious house, and continued in it four days, at the expiration of which he quarrelled with the landlord, and was ordered to quit the premises in 24 hours. He forthwith repaired to a boarding house kept by Mrs Wilson an English lady, for the accommodation of English and American masters of vessels, and entering the house without ceremony, thus addressed her: "Is this Mrs Wilson? I am John Randolph Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the American Government to the Imperial Court of Russia. I have seen enough of Russian filthiness, and have come to see some English cleanliness. Madam, I'm a drowning man, and you by placing your thumb beneath my chin, can save my life.' Mrs. W. was confused and amazed, and answered the Envoy Extraordinary, by stating that she did not know how she could accommodate him; but he cut short all difficulty, by consenting to take an upper chamber which was furnished him.

Soon after his landing, he was waited upon by the Court Tailor, to inquire his pleasure respecting his court costume. Mr. R. seized his cane, and flourishing it about his ears, drove him out of the house.—The next day he despatched a message to the Tailor, who called upon the American Consul, and prevailed upon him to accompany him for the purpose of protection.

At the boarding house of Mrs. Wilson, his conduct is represented to have been quite irrational. He declared that he had left the United States almost by compulsion, and showed the letters addressed to him by the President and Secretary of State, urging him to accept the mission. These letters were read by him to nearly all the American captains.

His introduction at Court is said to have been ridiculous in the extreme. After his presentation to the Emperor, he told him he must see "Madame," and when presented, accosted her with that appellation.

Such is the complexion of the details which have been communicated to us, some of which are of too disgusting a nature to be repeated. The remarkable contrast which his behaviour exhibits to the gentlemanly deportment of Mr. Middleton, our late minister, was a topic of remark by the whole population of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Middleton left St. Petersburg for England, on his return home, before Mr. Randolph's arrival."

We learn from the New York Courier and Enquirer, that Ex-President MONROE arrived in that city on Tuesday last, from his late residence in Virginia; and that he intends to make that city his residence at least during the ensuing winter.

We shall not publish any more election returns until we can make a complete list. Sufficient have been received to place the call of a Convention out of the question and that is enough. We have ascertained to a certainty that between fifty and sixty Anti-Convention members are elected. Sixty-three would be a majority.

Camden Journal.

Wright Allen, who happened to be *wrong* this time, it will be recollected, was arrested some time since, on suspicion of having employed a negro man to set fire to the Court House and Clerk's Office of Hertford County, (N. C.) whereby all the records of the Court were destroyed, has been convicted of forgery, and sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, receive thirty nine lashes, and to be imprisoned one year.—*Norfolk Her.*

We understand, from an unquestionable source, that Col. William Robards will decline a re-election to the office of Public Treasurer of the State, at the next annual election, to be made by the ensuing Legislature. An unwillingness to call on his friends to guarantee his faithful discharge of the duties required of the Treasurer, to the amount of $250,000 (the sum prescribed by law,) the inadequacy of the salary and the close application necessary to the performance of the labor required by the present regulations of the office, are, we learn, the principal reasons which have induced this determination.

We are opposed to extravagant salaries; but in an office like this, involving great responsibility, not less than three or four hundred thousand dollars annually passing through the Public Treasurer's hands, it seems to us, that true economy requires a compensation proportioned to the risk and liability. The penalty of the bond is much greater than is required of any officer under the General Government, and but few would be able to give it. The object of the bond is to secure the State against an improper use of the public funds; certainly, this may be effected by a much smaller sum. We understand also, that by the regulations of the Office, monthly settlements take place, by which the amount of cash is ascertained, and that in no instance, could there be a defalcation for a larger amount than from $50,000 to $100,000.

We have been induced to make these remarks, from a belief, that the subject is one of vital importance to the public, and if a remedy be wanting, that the members of the ensuing Legislature may be prepared to provide it.—*Ral. Reg.*

We understand that at the recent session of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina, held at Hopewell Church in Mecklenburg county, the Rev. Dr. M'Auley of Philadelphia, was nominated for the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity, in the Union Theological Seminary. This nomination is not decisive, but will have to be passed upon by the Board of Directors of this Institution. The Virginia Synod, which meets shortly, will probably concur in this selection. The course which such appointments take, is, for the Synods of this State and Virginia to recommend some competent person or persons, and on their recommendation or nomination the Directors finally act.

The Synod of North Carolina, will hold its next annual meeting at Hillsborough.

Ral. Reg.

A Paris paper states, that Gen. Lafayette has received since the Revolution more than 5000 private letters, and upwards of 20,000 on public business.

John Forsyth, Esq. was on Thursday last elected Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years, from and after the 4th March, 1831. The vote stood thus: Forsyth 139, Dr. Fort 47, and 18 scattering.

Georgia Journal.

Water Works.—The Superintendent gives notice, that on Saturday afternoon next, the water from the "Fire Reservoir" will be let into the pipes for a few minutes, for the purpose of trying the new Fire Plugs, and the Engines.

More New Books.

THE Subscriber has just received an addition to his stock, comprising a variety of

Law, Medical, School, & Miscellaneous Books, Family Bibles, &c.

Together with a supply of *STATIONARY*, consisting of Blank Books, Paper, Quills, Ink, Ink Powder, Wafers, &c. All of which are offered at low prices, at the "Franklin Book Store," opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

As he is frequently receiving new supplies, any Book not in Store, will be procured to order at a short notice.

A. SALISBURY.

November 1, 1830. §700tf.§

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quantity rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	2½	4
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	55	60
Peach	-	do	65	70
Bacon	-	lb	8	10
Beeswax	-	do	16	18
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	9 75	10
Corn	-	bushel	50	55
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	95	1 05
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 40	4 75
Fine	-	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	7
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	28	30
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6 50	7
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	35	37½
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	20
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	8
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3½
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		75
Turks Island,	-	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c.	-			
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 50
Manufactured	-	do	5 20	
Tin, ⅓ x	-	box	13 15	
Wheat	-	bushel	80	85
Whiskey	-	gallon	55	60
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*

South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*

Virginia,.....1 do do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....¼ *pr. ct. pm.*

under 500,.....½ do do.

Petersburg, Nov. 2.—COTTON.—Coming in brisk; sells at 11 to 11⅛.

Charleston, Nov. 1.—No alteration in prices of cotton from those of the previous week's quotations. The sales were both on foreign & domestic account, and transactions to some extent took place at from 11½ to 12 cents for good fair to prime lots; extra prime brands are held for higher rates. A few lots inferior brought 10½ to 10⅞.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Brick Store on Hay street, three doors east of the Lafayette Hotel and lately occupied by Kyle & Dailey.

NOTT & STARR.

New Goods.

JUST received by the Subscribers and now opening, a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,	Writing & wrapping Paper,
Hardware, and Cutlery,	Men's and boy's leather, Seal Skin and Morocco Caps,
Shoes and Combs,	Cotton Cards,
Beaver, Rorum, and wool Hats,	Spelling Books, &c.
Cotton Yarn,	

Which they offer at wholesale or retail at a small advance.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville November 3. §700 6w.§

Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830 §700tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT,

Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shal be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Wanted immediately,

One or two first rate *Journeyman*, to whom extra wages will be given, if immediate application be made. Also two or three *Apprentices.*

H. ERAMBERT.

November 4th. 1830.

A great Curiosity.

ON Tuesday, the 9th day of November next, will be exhibited in this place, near the Court House; at Angus Gilchrist's, Richmond County, on the 10th; at Laurel Hill, on the 11th, 12th and 13th; at McFarland's Bridge, on the 15th; on the 16th, 17th and 18th again at Fayetteville, and on the 19th at John Maxwell's, on Black River,

A White Negro Boy,

About 16 years of age, named Squire, the son of a black woman, who has had several black children, by the same husband, as is generally believed by those acquainted with her and her husband. The exhibition will be accompanied with Music.

Admittance 25 cents, children half price.

ALLEN MOBLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4.

Hewson's Prize Office,

PETERSBURG, Virginia.

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 19th Class.

Nos. 9, 21, 8, 60, 29, 66, 55, 33, 45, 3.

No. 3, 29, 33, Capital Prize of $1,000, sold in a whole ticket by "*Hewson.*"

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, 16th Class.

Nos. 30, 58, 12, 20, 5, 29, 59, 41, 27, 60.

Nos. 12, 27, 29, whole ticket prize of $1,000
5, 20, 30, do do do 500
20, 29, 53, quarter do do 500

All sold, and as usual, the Cash paid at sight, by the All Lucky *Hewson*, who is ready to supply his customers with Prizes whenever they may please to favor him with their orders.

ANOTHER *SPLENDID DISTRIBUTION* to take place on Saturday, the 6th November.

$30,000 Capital Prize.

GREAT UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

No. 20, to be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 6th November. The Drawing will be forwarded to distant adventurers as soon as received by me.

☞*LOOK AT THE PRIZES!*

☞ $10,000 DOLLARS,
10,000 DOLLARS,
10,000 DOLLARS,
3000 DOLLARS,
Fifty Prizes of 1000 DOLLARS,
Sixty-six do of 500 DOLLARS,
Besides 100's, 80's, 50's, &c.

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

Orders enclosing the cash or prize tickets by mail, (post paid) will meet with prompt attention, if addressed to

B. W. Hewson.

October 31.

Lottery to be drawn in Petersburg.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of "the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association;" Class No. 1.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	15,000 DOLLARS,
1 do	of	10,000 DOLLARS,
1 do	of	6,000 DOLLARS,
1 do	of	5,000 DOLLARS,
1 do	of	3,260 DOLLARS,
10 do	of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10 do	of	500 DOLLARS,

400's, 300's, 200's, 100's, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets only $5—*Shares in proportion.*

Orders enclosing cash or prize tickets, will meet with prompt attention. Address to

B. W. Hewson,

November, 1830. PETERSBURG, Va.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

FROM "THE PEARL."

TO A YOUNG CHILD.

Thou hast a fair, unsullied cheek—
A clear and dreaming eye,
Whose bright and winning glances speak
Of childhood's revelry;—
And on thy brow, no look of care,
Comes, like a cloud, to cast a shadow there.

In feeling's early freshness blest—
Thy wants and wishes few;
Rich hopes are garnered in thy breast,
As summer's morning dew
Is found like diamonds, in the rose;—
Nestling 'mid scented leaves, in sweet repose!

Keep this in love, the heritage
Of life's ephemeral spring;—
Keep its pure thoughts,—till after age
Weigh down the spirit's wing
Keep the warm heart—the hate of sin
And heavenly peace will on thy soul break in.

And when the evening-tide of years
Brings in its shadowy train
The record of life's hopes and fears—
Let it not be in vain
That backward on existence thou can'st look,
As on a pictured page, or pleasant book.

WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Philadelphia, August, 1830.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

The Subscriber

HAS just received from New York a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Of various colours and kinds, carefully selected by himself, which he will sell at as small an advance on the cost as any other House in this place. He also has on hand for sale, a quantity of *NEEDLES* of the best quality of different sizes from No. 1 to No. 10.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his town and country customers for the liberal patronage he has for years past received, and informs them, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various Branches, at his Old Stand on the N. E. corner of Market Square, in passing which, his former patrons he hopes will remember the sentiment of the old Song, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1830. §97 4t§

Strayed or Stolen

From the Stable of Mr. Charles T. Stuart of this place, on the night of the 25th or 26th of September, a sorrel Horse, about 7 or 8 years old. He is sway-backed, has a white spot in his forehead, and is slightly spavined.—He was bought a few months since from Mr. Robert Stuart of Stokes County.

Any person who will deliver said Horse to us in Fayetteville, shall be suitably rewarded.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 7. §96 tf.§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-*tf*

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

25 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Blanks for sale.

Notice.

AT the September Term, 1830, of Cumberland County Court, Letters of Administration were granted to the Subscribers on the estate of *David Smith*, deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
P. DAILEY, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1830. ‖93-tf‖

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, } Adm'rs.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, }

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

W. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 29, 1830. ‖85tf‖

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. ‖85-16w‖

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

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10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union. for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

New Cheap Fancy Dry Goods Store.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia. Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
2 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6 4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deemsit unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach & Gig Trimming.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Gen. Ayer as an Auction store, next door above Mr Kyle's building, where they have on hand a large assortment of articles in their line, manufactured by themselves, consisting of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Saddle Bags, Valises, &c.

☞All kinds of Repairing, executed with neatness and despatch.

October 21, 1830. SUNDY & HARTMAN. §98 tf§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square,

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only.*

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings;
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Halter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please customers.

Also,
An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.
☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

☞THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL,

IS FOR SALE.

THIS Office is well found in all the materials and furniture necessary for conducting a Newspaper. It has two good Presses; and besides the Type in common use, it has a quantity of Ornamental, Job and other type, entirely new.

The patronage of the Journal is respectable, and might be much extended.

To a competent person, who would devote a portion of his time and talents to the management of the establishment, it holds out fair prospects of handsome remuneration.

Persons disposed to purchase, will apply to the Editor for terms, which will be liberal and accommodating.

Editors with whom we exchange, will confer no obligation upon us, by the insertion of this notice, in their respective papers, a few times.

Fayetteville, October 27*th.*

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with *much diligence and care*, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McAIN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, and her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 85tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

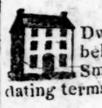
JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce. Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms. 66tf.

March 10, 1830.

To Rent,



Those large and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses and Stores on Hay Street, belonging to the estate of the late David Smith. They will be rented on accommodating terms, either singly or together. Apply to P. DAILEY, Market Square.

September 15.